

NAVIGATING COLORADO'S AI REGULATION LANDSCAPE

Scrivner/CEAI

AI Policy
Roundtable

April 7, 2026

WELCOME!

- We will be starting soon.
- Please take a moment to fill out our pre-roundtable survey.
- Survey QR-Code is also available on the paper on every table.



INTRO AND WELCOME

LET US SEE HOW EVERYONE ANSWERED!

BENJAMIN XIE

Asst. Professor
of Computer
Science

Faculty Affiliate,
Scrivner Institute
of Public Policy

“AGI”

Chat about any topic

Answer all your burning questions

Generate realistic images

Do your homework for you

False and misleading information

Propaganda and deception

Biases and hallucinations

Homogeneity and misrepresentation of
language/culture

Harmful and violent content

Private information

Copyright infringement

Gather your data to improve models

Exploitation of underpaid workers

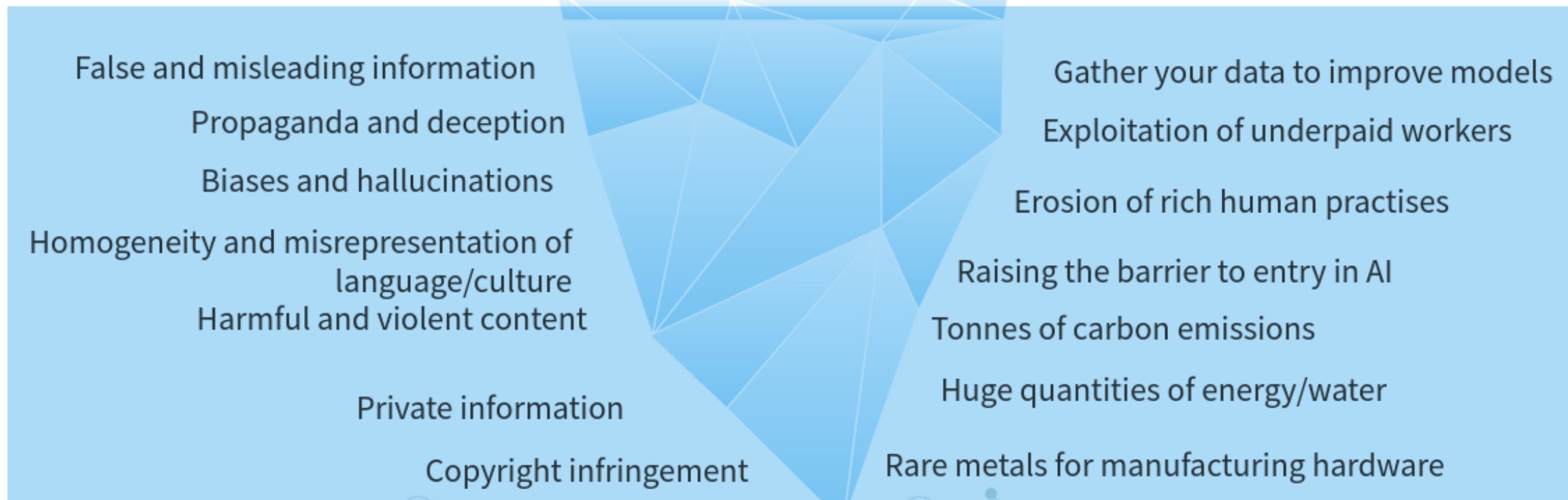
Erosion of rich human practises

Raising the barrier to entry in AI

Tonnes of carbon emissions

Huge quantities of energy/water

Rare metals for manufacturing hardware



COLORADO IS AT THE FOREFRONT OF AI POLICY

SB24-205

Consumer Protections for Artificial Intelligence

TYPE	Bill
SESSION	2024 Regular Session
SUBJECTS	Business & Economic Development Labor & Employment Telecommunications & Information Technology

Concerning consumer protections in interactions with artificial intelligence systems.

 [Recent Bill \(PDF\)](#)

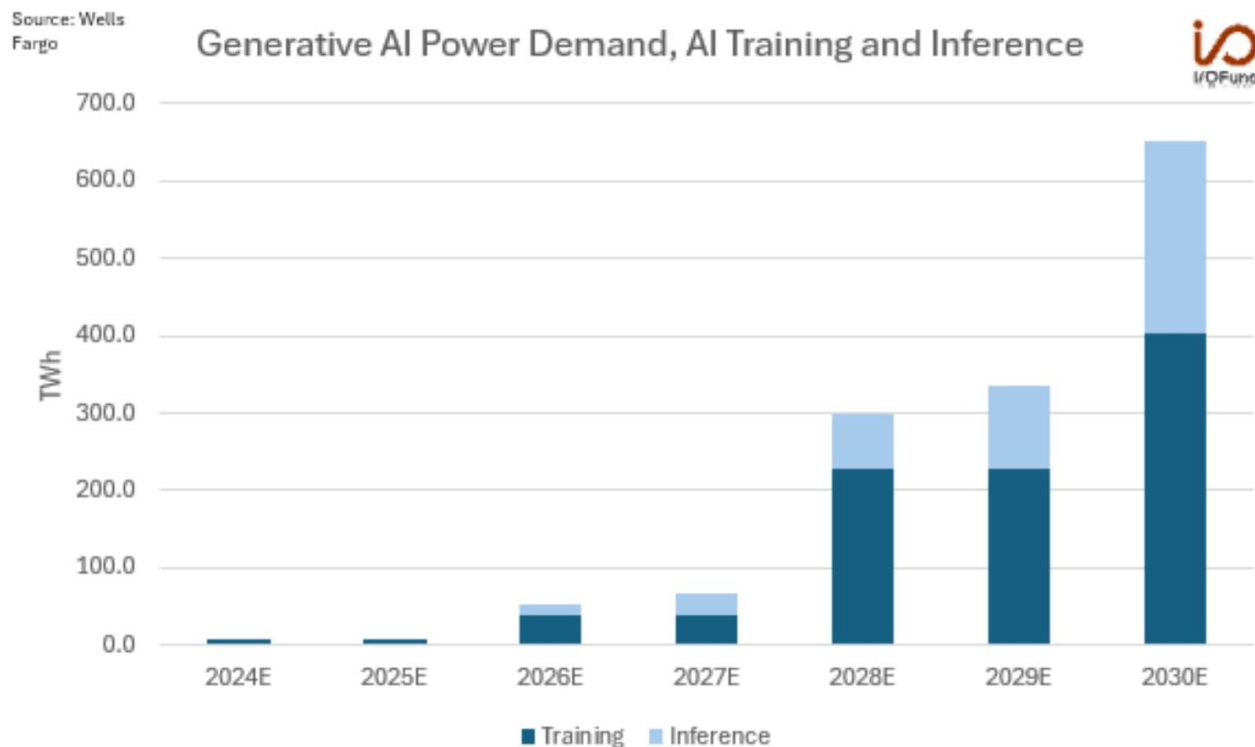
 [Recent Fiscal Note \(PDF\)](#)

ENSURING A NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK
FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Executive Orders | December 11, 2025

within models. For example, a new Colorado law banning “algorithmic discrimination” may even force AI models to produce false results in order to avoid a “differential treatment or impact” on protected groups. Third, State laws

AI IS ENVIRONMENTALLY INTENSIVE





Dhivahari Vivek
*AI and Technology
Policy Fellow*

DMNS Institute for
Science and Policy



Stefani Langehennig
*Assistant Professor of
the Practice & Lead
Director, Center for
Analytics and
Innovation with Data
(CAID)*

Daniels College of
Business



Jonathan Iwry
Fellow

Wharton Accountable
AI Lab



Benjamin Xie
*Assistant Professor of
Computer Science*

Ritchie School of
Engineering &
Computer Science

**DHIVAHARI
VIVEK**

STPP AI and
Technology
Policy Fellow
Legislative
Council Staff



The 2026 CO Landscape for AI and Tech Legislation

Scrivner AI Policy Roundtable

Dhivahari Vivek
STPP AI and Technology Policy Fellow
Legislative Council Staff

April 7th, 2026

2026 CO Tech Legislation Priorities

- AI consumer protections and regulation (re: SB24-205)
- Surveillance and data issues (ownership, brokerage, privacy)
- Data centers
- Digital protection of minors
- AI in healthcare
- Right to repair modifications



Regulating Government Access to Potentially Identifying Data

- Increased CO interest on surveillance and privacy issues in 2026
- Regulation of geolocation data esp. increasing interest to state lawmakers
- Three key bills concerning data privacy + regulating data sale and access (with respect to state government access)



Regulating Government Access to Potentially Identifying Data

SB26-070

- Prohibits government access to database containing individual or vehicle historical location information (w/ exceptions)

SB26-071

- Regulates law enforcement agencies when deploying surveillance tech for lawful purposes (incl. FRTs, ALPRs and traffic cameras, drone cameras)

HB26-1037

- Prohibits law enforcement and other government entities from obtaining or sharing personal data on third-party platforms (w/ exceptions)



HB26-1270: An Interesting Case Study

- Would have established ownership rights of agricultural data for ag producers (e.g. farmers) + established requirements for transactions involving agricultural data
- Killed in first committee (House Agriculture)
- Highly encourage listening to the committee hearing
- LCS publication on AG data sharing:
content.leg.colorado.gov/publications/agricultural-data-sharing



Data Centers

- 56 data centers in CO: 47 in the Denver area
- CO market mostly for smaller data centers
- Tension between labor and environment stakeholders
- Concerns include impact on climate goals and water usage, job creation and economic opportunity, quality-of-life and affordability, potential for accelerated AI development and breakthroughs in research



Data Centers

SB26-102

- Creates requirements for large-load data centers regarding development, utilities, environmental impact, operations and location
- Creates requirements for utilities that provide electricity to these data centers

HB26-1030

- Creates a state sales tax exemption for data centers that meet certain requirements (up to 20 years)
- Establishes a new authority to administer this exemption and ensure compliance from covered data centers



Now, about amending 205...

- Pretty quiet from the legislature, so far...

**Colorado Artificial
Intelligence Policy
Workgroup Delivers
Unanimous Support for
Revised Policy Framework**

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 2026



Digital Protection of Minors



- **HB26-1058:** Creates new requirements and civil remedies related to minors who are compensated for online content creation work
- **SB26-51:** Requires OS providers to collect a user's birth date/age during account setup and generate an age-range indicator to be shared with app developers + app developers must request this age-range indicator upon an app's download and launch
- **SB26-11:** Requires faster turnaround time for social media companies, which must provide a streamlined process for CO law enforcement agencies, to comply with warrants.



AI in Healthcare

- AI increasingly considered a scalable and cost-effective healthcare solution
- **HB26-1195:** Restricting the use of AI in psychotherapy services
- **HB26-1139:** Creates a regulatory structure for the use of an AI system in healthcare that specifies when AI can and cannot be used.



Other Relevant Bills

- **SB26-90**: Exempting critical infrastructure from right to repair
- **HB26-1210**: Prohibiting surveillance price and wage setting
- **(lost) HB26-1091**: Homeowner's Insurance Data Privacy Protections



Staying Informed with CO Tech Policymaking

- Visiting leg.colorado.gov/bills to search for individual bills by bill number or keyword + search by topic

HB26-1195

Psychotherapy Artificial Intelligence Restrictions

TYPE

Bill

SESSION

2026 Regular Session

SUBJECTS

Business & Economic Development

Professions & Occupations

Concerning restrictions on the use of artificial intelligence relating to psychotherapy services.

Recent Bill (PDF)

Recent Fiscal Note (PDF)

Prime Sponsors



Representative
Gretchen Rydin



Representative
Javier Mabrey



Senator
Judy Amabile



Staying Informed with CO Tech Policymaking

■ Viewing the CO Display Boards

HOU Floor	SEN Floor	HOU Cmtes	SEN Cmtes
Senate Committee Calendar  audio			
Mon, Apr 6, 2026 (day 83) @ 1:08p			
01:30 PM SCR 357 Senate Education  audio			
SB26-153 Licensed School Counselor Credit Hour Reqmnts			
01:30 PM Old Supreme Court Senate Judiciary  audio			
SB26-072 Increased Penalty for Vehicular Homicide & Assault			
01:30 PM SCR 352 Senate Transportation & Energy  audio			
HB26-1242 Interlock Device for Impaired Drivers			
HB26-1268 Renewable Energy Development on Disturbed Lands			



Staying Informed with CO Tech Policymaking

- Using a bill's webpage to track a bill's status in the legislative process + listen to committee hearings (or testify yourself!)

Related Documents & Information

[Bill Text](#) [Fiscal](#) [Committees](#) [Amendments](#) [Bill History](#) [Sponsors](#)

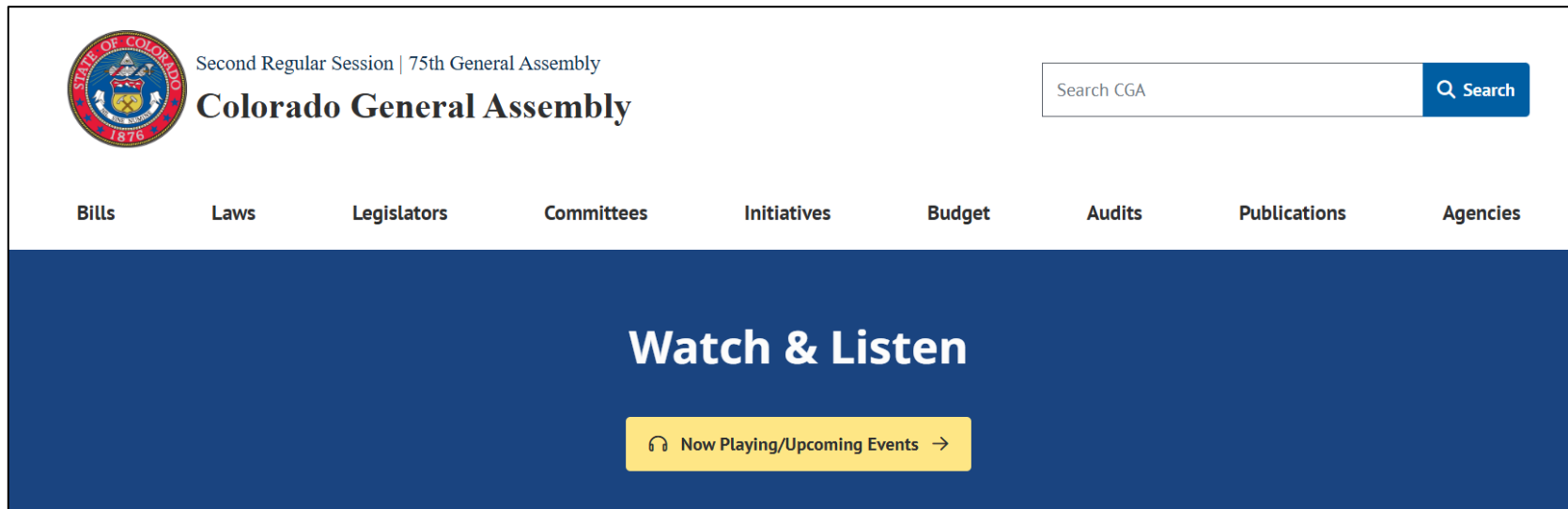
Bill history (4)

Date	Location	Action
03/25/2026	House	House Second Reading Special Order - Laid Over Daily - No Amendments
03/09/2026	House	House Second Reading Laid Over Daily - No Amendments
03/04/2026	House	House Committee on Health & Human Services Refer Amended to House Committee of the Whole
02/11/2026	House	Introduced In House - Assigned to Health & Human Services



Staying Informed with CO Tech Policymaking

- Visiting leg.colorado.gov/watch-and-listen to listen to committee hearings on bills (both current day and past hearings)





view

Now Playing

Recordings

Calendar-Day/Month

Calendar-Year



calendar

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Apr

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2026

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Filter

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Senate Chamber

House Chamber

▶ Senate Committees

▼ House Committees

Agriculture, Water & Natural Resour

Appropriations

Business Affairs & Labor

Education

Energy & Environment

Now Playing

Today

House Agriculture, Water & Natural Resources [Apr 06, 2026] [HCR 0107]

Not Started



Duration is only an estimate.

1:30 PM-5:30 PM

Mon, Apr 6, 2026

House Finance [Apr 06, 2026] [HCR 0112]

Not Started



Duration is only an estimate.

1:30 PM-5:30 PM

Mon, Apr 6, 2026

House State, Civic, Military, & Veterans Affairs [Apr 06, 2026] [LSB A]

Not Started



Duration is only an estimate.

1:30 PM-5:30 PM

Mon, Apr 6, 2026

Senate Education [Apr 06, 2026] [SCR 357]

Not Started



Duration is only an estimate.

1:30 PM-5:30 PM

Mon, Apr 6, 2026

Senate Judiciary [Apr 06, 2026] [Old Supreme Court]

Not Started



Duration is only an estimate.

1:30 PM-5:30 PM

Mon, Apr 6, 2026

Senate Transportation & Energy [Apr 06, 2026] [SCR 352]

Not Started



Duration is only an estimate.

1:30 PM-5:30 PM

Mon, Apr 6, 2026

This Week

House Appropriations [Apr 07, 2026] [Old State Library]

Not Started



Duration is only an estimate.

7:00 AM-11:00 AM

Tue, Apr 7, 2026

Staying Informed with CO Tech Policymaking

- Legislative Council Staff publications > content.leg.colorado.gov/publications

Staff Publications Agricultural Data Sharing Until the 1980s, farming practices relied heavily on shared knowledge, experience, and intuition. The introduction of precision agriculture – the use of technology and automation to make farming more efficient – both transformed farming practices and introduced a number of agriculture data challenges. Today, data-driven digital agriculture is expected to play a crucial role in producing 60 percent more food to feed the projected global population by 2050 (Yu et al. 2025). RELEASE DATE: 2026-03-16 PUBLISHING AGENCY: Legislative Council Staff SUBJECTS: • Agriculture • Telecommunications & Information Technology	Staff Publications Data Center Impacts on the Environment, Public Health, and Energy Costs Data centers are growing rapidly across the United States. They require large amounts of electricity for computational power and water to cool the computer systems. This memorandum explores the impacts of data centers on technology, local economies, electricity, water, public health, and energy costs. It also covers recent federal and state legislation. RELEASE DATE: 2026-03-09 PUBLISHING AGENCY: Legislative Council Staff SUBJECTS: • Business & Economic Development • Energy • Public Health • Telecommunications & Information Technology • Water	Staff Publications Online Data Collection and Tracking Methods by Third Parties This memorandum provides an overview of known online data collection and tracking methods often used by third parties, including data brokers. While the ecosystem of online data collection and tracking is vast, this memorandum primarily focuses on user side collection and tracking methods and briefly describes ongoing research regarding non-user-side third-party data tracking and brokerage. RELEASE DATE: 2026-03-09 PUBLISHING AGENCY: Legislative Council Staff SUBJECTS: • Courts & Judicial • Crimes, Corrections, & Enforcement • Telecommunications & Information Technology
	Staff Publications Artificial Intelligence and Health Expanding on Legislative Council Staff's Overview of Artificial Intelligence (AI) memo, this memo focuses on the application of AI for health uses. It details model training, algorithmic equity, and data privacy and security from a health lens. Furthermore, the memo discusses challenges in data privacy and security, highlighting risks such as unauthorized monetization of patient records. RELEASE DATE: 2026-01-30 PUBLISHING AGENCY: Legislative Council Staff SUBJECTS: • Health Care & Health Insurance • Telecommunications & Information Technology	



Questions?

Dhivahari Vivek

STPP AI and Technology Fellow • Legislative Council Staff

dhivahari.vivek@coleg.gov • (720) 719-7915

www.leg.colorado.gov/lcs



STEFANI LANGEHENNIG

Assistant Professor of
the Practice

Department of
Business Information
& Analytics

Daniels College of
Business, University
of Denver

Colorado's AI Policy Arc

The Political, Ethical, and Business Case for
Incremental Governance

Stefani Langehennig

Assistant Professor of the Practice
Department of Business Information & Analytics
Daniels College of Business, University of Denver

Scrivner/CEAI AI Policy Roundtable

07 April 2026

Governance In Motion

Governance that can't be implemented doesn't protect anyone – not politically, not ethically, not in practice. Colorado's story is the proof; incrementalism is the answer.

Political

Unworkable law never becomes durable law – the workgroup process is what seems to produce unanimous agreement

Ethical

A framework only large orgs can afford to follow doesn't protect the people it was designed for

Business

Compliance cliffs create paralysis; checkpoints create infrastructure that holds under any regime

What Matters

The question isn't whether AI should be governed.

It's: what counts as ethical AI once it's inside real workflows and who can prove it?

ETHICS HAS TO LIVE SOMEWHERE



Documentation & Data Lineage

Can you trace how a decision was made?



Monitoring & Drift Detection

Do you know when the system stops behaving as intended?



Accountability After Deployment

Is there a named owner who can answer for outcomes?

Where Colorado Started: SB 24-205

Nation's First (May 2024)

Comprehensive AI consumer protection law was EU AI Act-inspired, risk-based. Gov. Polis signed it with immediate reservations, asking legislators to “significantly improve” it.

Heavy Compliance Burden

Risk management programs, bias audits, annual impact assessments applied to every business regardless of size. Small businesses, schools, hospitals said they couldn't comply.

Repeated Delays

Two delays, a failed special session, a failed amendment bill. Effective date pushed from Feb 1 to June 30, 2026.

Why It Matters

Two years of negotiation produced a unanimous framework that the same organizations who couldn't comply with SB 24-205 called ‘functional and workable.’

Where it's Gone: ADMT Framework

17 March 2026: shift in bias audit/risk management model → transparency-and-notice model. Unanimous workgroup agreement. Gov. Polis immediately endorsed it.

New Consumer Rights

Up-front notice when ADMT is used. If adverse outcome: plain-language explanation, right to correct data, right to request meaningful human review.

Meaningful Human Review

Defined in the bill itself: reviewer must have authority to override AND cannot default to the system output. A person with real power, not a checkbox.

Business Relief

Bias audits gone. Onerous reporting gone. 3-year records retention replaces full risk programs. School districts called it “functional and workable.”

Scope & Timeline

"Covered ADMT" that "materially influences" a consequential decision: a higher bar than prior law. Proposed effective date: January 1, 2027.

The Case for Incrementalism



Politically

When governance fails politically

Capacity matters — but isn't enough: CO has strong legislative infrastructure; SB 24-205 still hit walls. Brookings (Jan 2026): capacity drives whether law gets implemented, not just ideology

The workgroup IS the argument: 2 years, weekly meetings, consumers + hospitals + schools + VCs → unanimous. That's coalition-building, not capitulation

Timing note: ADMT release (17 Mar) and Trump's National AI Legislative Framework (20 Mar) may not be coincidental; narrower scope may be designed to reduce federal preemption risk



Ethically

When governance fails ethically

Accountability is ongoing: Systems drift, vendors push material updates. ADMT requires developers to notify deployers of updates affecting outputs = ethics operationalized, not stated

The moat argument: Orgs that couldn't comply with SB 24-205 (small schools, community hospitals) serve the most vulnerable. A framework they can't afford isn't ethical; it's exclusionary

Open tension: ADMT drops bias audits, keeps consumer rights. Is transparency without auditing enough? Who watches for disparate impact?



For Business

When governance fails in practice

Build it now: ADMT's 3-year records retention + documentation requirements (intended uses, known limits, material update notices) are the infrastructure good AI ops requires under any regulatory regime

The math: Gartner (2026): \$492M projected AI governance spend; orgs with platforms are 3.4× more effective. Setup: ~0.5–1% of AI budget. A single breach: 10-100× that annually

NIST/ISO alignment: ADMT framework aligns with NIST AI RMF + ISO 42001; the common denominators most likely to survive regardless of where federal policy lands

What “Meaningful” Actually Means

Most AI governance frameworks gesture at human oversight. The ADMT bill defines it precisely.

“Meaningful human review means review by a designated individual (or role) of the deployer who has authority to approve, modify, or override the consequential decision and who: (a) considers relevant, available primary evidence; (b) is trained for the review function; (c) does not default to the system output; and (d) has access to sufficient information to understand the output's intended use, material limitations, and categories of inputs.”

— ADMT Framework Bill, §6-1-1701 (Version: KILO, March 2026)

The ethics implication

“Does not default to the system output” is the clause that matters. It means a human with judgment, not a human rubber-stamp. That’s a real accountability obligation.

The business implication

Who in your organization is the designated reviewer? Do they have the authority to override? The training? The access to model documentation? If you can't answer these, you're not compliant.

Where Ethics, Operations, & Business Intersect



01

Deepfakes & Synthetic Media

Truth, consent, democratic integrity

Clearest harm, clearest lines, bipartisan consensus. ADMT notice and correction rights apply here too.



02

High-Risk AI & Consumer Protection

Fairness, non-discrimination, due process

ADMT domains track SB 24-205 closely. Ethics = an MLOps problem: versioning, lineage, drift, material update notices. Federal tension live.



03

Algorithmic Pricing

Consumer protection & market fairness

Hard to govern: proving harm is genuinely difficult. ADMT “adverse outcome” definition includes materially unfavorable pricing. NY enacted; CO, CA, MN active in 2026.



04

Government Procurement & Surveillance

Civil liberties, accountability, legitimacy

FlockAI, Palantir/ICE are locally relevant. ADMT explicitly covers “public benefits and eligibility determinations.” Procurement must buy the governance, not just the tool.

Does the ADMT Framework Deliver?

How does the ADMT framework score against what ethical AI requires?



Transparency

Point-of-interaction notice + 30-day post-adverse disclosure. Delivered.



Evidence Before Deployment

Developer documentation obligations remain: intended uses, known limits. Lighter than SB 24-205 but present.



Monitoring

Material update notice on developers; 3-year retention. No mandatory ongoing impact assessment – the biggest remaining gap.



Accountability

Meaningful human review defined in statute: override authority, can't default to system output.



Independent Evaluation

Bias audits gone. AG rulemaking required by Dec 31, 2026. Open question: who fills the audit gap?

Incrementalism builds enforceable checkpoints without promising what Colorado can't implement yet.

AI Policy Resources



Both resources are free, public, and updated through Q1 2026.

U.S. State AI Legislation Tracker

An interactive dashboard tracking AI-related bills across all 50 states that is filterable by topic, status, year, and state. Includes Colorado's full legislative record from 2021 through 2026 Q1.

> 100 CO bills tracked · Updated continuously

Dashboard → du-caid.github.io/tracker

State Spotlight: Colorado's AI Legislation

A deep dive into Colorado's AI legislative record 2021-2026 Q1: three waves of lawmaking, five policy themes, what passed and why, and what the ADMT framework means for the state's regulatory trajectory.

Authored by Stefani Langehennig & Dani Roney · April 2026

CO Report → du-caid.github.io/reports/colorado-ai-legislation-2026-q1

THE COLORADO AI ACT:

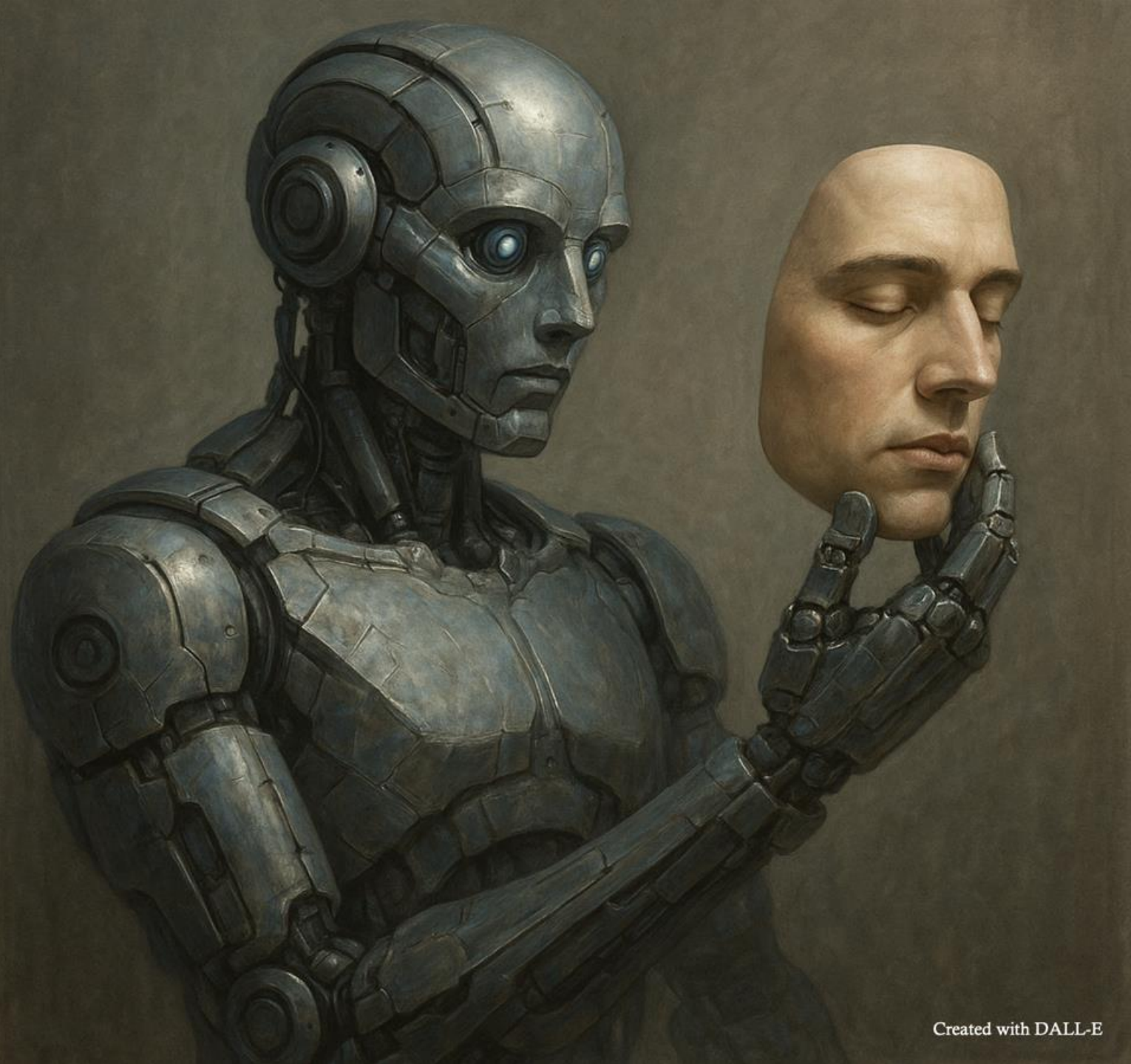
THE POLICY FOREST AND THE LEGAL TREES

Jonathan Iwry

Wharton Accountable AI Lab

Harvard Law School, J.D. 2020

joniwry@Wharton.upenn.edu



BOTTOM LINE UP FRONT

- Colorado was the first U.S. state to take on comprehensive regulation of high-risk artificial intelligence systems. As such, it was also the first to confront the core regulatory and philosophical challenges this technology poses.
 - Its evolving story—from enactment in 2024, through repeated delays and task-force negotiations, to the March 2026 proposal for a substantial rewrite—embodies and illustrates the deep tensions inherent in governing a powerful but poorly understood technology.
 - Not just a state law; a live test case for U.S. AI governance
 - Colorado is the clearest window into how the U.S. (and the world) is struggling to regulate AI
-

OVERVIEW OF THE COLORADO AI ACT (SB24-205)

- First comprehensive U.S. law on AI
 - Purpose:
 - Prevent algorithmic discrimination in high-risk decision making that affects Colorado citizens
 - Establish accountability for AI-enabled decision-making
 - Regulatory philosophy:
 - *Ex ante* governance: Prevent discrimination and harm before it occurs by requiring companies to identify and get ahead of risks
 - Regulate decisions that affect people, not just the technology
-



OVERVIEW OF THE COLORADO AI ACT (SB24-205)

- Trigger: AI that is a “substantial factor” in a consequential decision (e.g., hiring, lending, housing, healthcare, public services)
 - Covered parties: Developers and deployers
 - Obligations:
 - Ex ante (before the fact):
 - Duty of reasonable care to prevent discrimination
 - Impact assessments
 - Risk management programs
 - Ongoing monitoring
 - Documentation + reporting (must identify foreseeable risks of algorithmic discrimination and report those risks to the CO AG)
 - Ex post (after the fact):
 - Notice, explanation, human review
 - Disclose when AI is being used (even not high risk)
-

BROADER REGULATORY ECOSYSTEM

- EU AI Act
 - Risk-based
 - Ex ante governance
 - Impact assessments
- U.S. state landscape
 - Narrow (chatbots, deepfakes) or
 - Soft (light-touch consumer protection, e.g. Utah)
 - Watering down (California's SB 1047 to SB 53)
- Colorado: most ambitious attempt at general AI accountability, inspired by EU

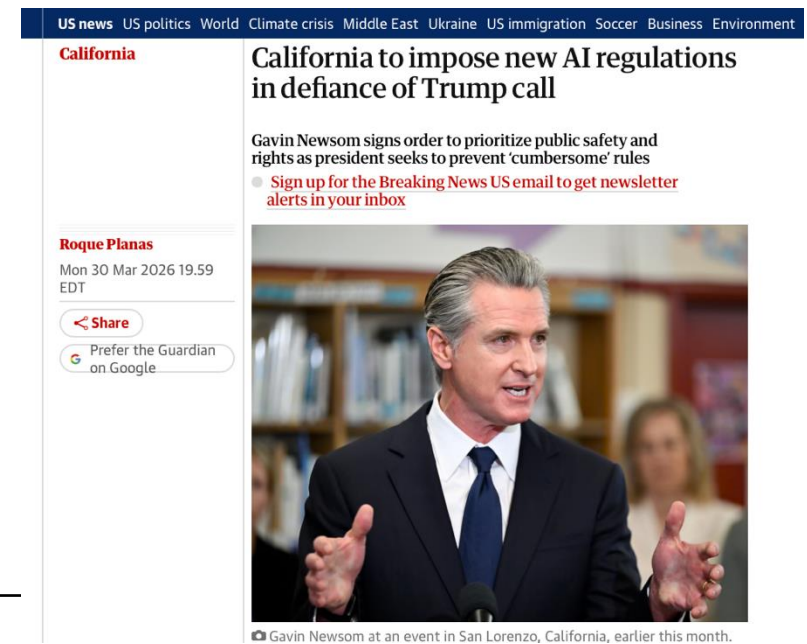


BROADER REGULATORY ECOSYSTEM

- Federal pressure (“preemption”)
 - U.S. Constitution 10th Amendment vs. Article VI, Clause 2 (“Supremacy Clause”)
 - No comprehensive federal law
 - Federal preemption failed
 - White House pushing soft preemption
 - DOJ preparing litigation task force



By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

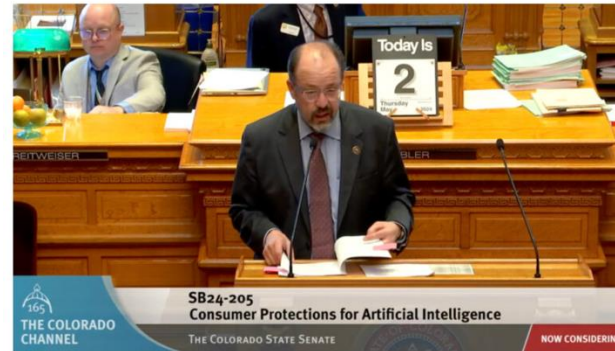


THE TEA

- Immediate industry pushback
 - Gov. Polis signs with "reservations"
 - Effective date delayed (Feb → Aug 2026)
 - Task force + working groups
 - March 2026: rewrite proposed
- Critiques:
 - Too vague
 - Too costly
 - Burdens small firms
 - Trade secret risks

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

"With reservations," Polis signs landmark AI regulation bill



Colorado Senate Majority Leader Robert Rodriguez speaks about his AI bill on the Senate floor in 2024.

POSTED BY: ED SEALOVER MAY 21, 2024

Colorado Gov. Jared Polis has signed into law the nation's first comprehensive attempt to regulate the development and deployment of artificial intelligence — but with major caveats that signaled discussions on how to implement the bill are far from over.

REGULATORY ISSUES

New Colorado privacy laws to impact "broad swath" of companies



The west side of the Colorado Capitol, as seen in May 2023

POSTED BY: ED SEALOVER AUGUST 7, 2024

Companies that collect biometric or biological data on customers and certain employees must put new guidelines in place around that data, thanks to a pair of laws from the 2024 legislative session that expand the Colorado Privacy Act and take effect today.

Colorado is pumping the brakes on first-of-its-kind AI regulation to find a practical path forward

News • [The Conversation](#) • January 13, 2026

THE CONVERSATION

Stefani Langehennig, [University of Denver](#)

THE REWRITE: BEFORE & AFTER

Core changes:

- Trigger changes: “substantial factor” → “material influence” (non-de-minimis influence on decision outcome; includes ranking, scoring, recommending, etc.)
- Removes ex ante enforceability (no duty of care, impact assessments, risk programs)
- Shifts to ex post procedural requirements...and reduces them (“commercially reasonable”)
- It retains liability through other regimes (e.g., CADA)
- But those regimes are poorly mapped to AI-specific harms

New model: Privacy-style regulation

- Notice
- Disclosure
- Review

PROPOSED BILL, AI POLICY WORKING GROUP (Version: KILO)

March 2026

A BILL FOR AN ACT

CONCERNING THE USE OF AUTOMATED DECISION MAKING TECHNOLOGY IN
CONSEQUENTIAL DECISIONS,

AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, REPEALING AND REENACTING PART 17 OF
ARTICLE 1 OF TITLE 6,

COLORADO REVISED STATUTES, REGARDING CONSUMER PROTECTION FROM
UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATION.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, repeal and reenact part 17 of article 1 of title 6 as follows:

PART 17

AUTOMATED DECISION MAKING TECHNOLOGY IN CONSEQUENTIAL DECISIONS

6-1-1701. Definitions.

As used in this part 17, unless the context otherwise requires:

“Attorney general” means the attorney general of the state of Colorado.

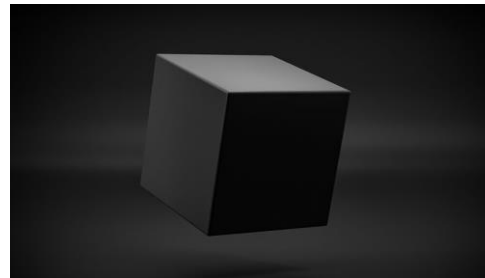
“Automated decision-making technology” or ADMT means any technology that processes personal information and uses computation to generate output including predictions, recommendations, classifications, rankings, scores, or other information that is used to make, guide, or assist a decision, judgment, or determination concerning an individual.

ADMT does not include:

- (a) web hosting, domain registration, networking, caching, website-loading, data storage, firewalls, anti-virus, anti-malware, spam- and robocall-filtering, spellchecking, calculators, databases, and spreadsheets that require human analysis and do not use machine learning, foundation models, or large language models; or

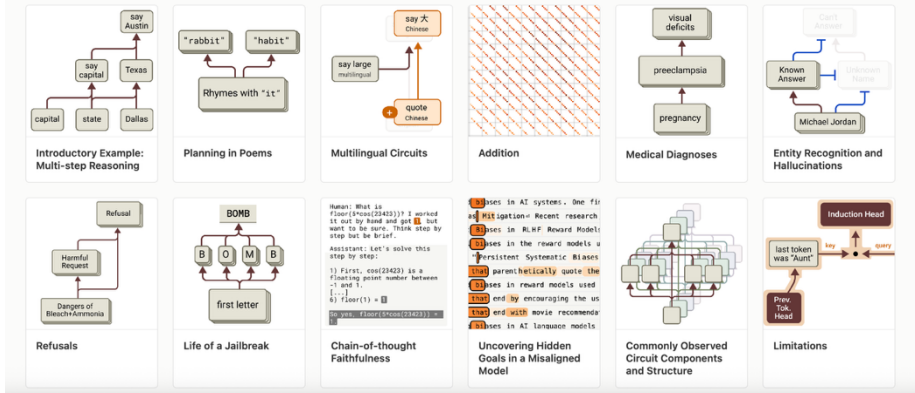
LE PLUS ÇA CHANGE...

- Duty of care:
 - Claimed too broad
 - But already standard across tort law
- Outcome-based discrimination
 - Criticized, but already embedded in Colorado law
- Explainability assumption
 - Both versions assume systems can be explained
 - This may be false



On the Biology of a Large Language Model

We investigate the internal mechanisms used by Claude 3.5 Haiku — Anthropic's lightweight production model — in a variety of contexts, using our circuit tracing methodology.



WIRED

SECURITY POLITICS THE BIG STORY BUSINESS

STEVEN LEVY

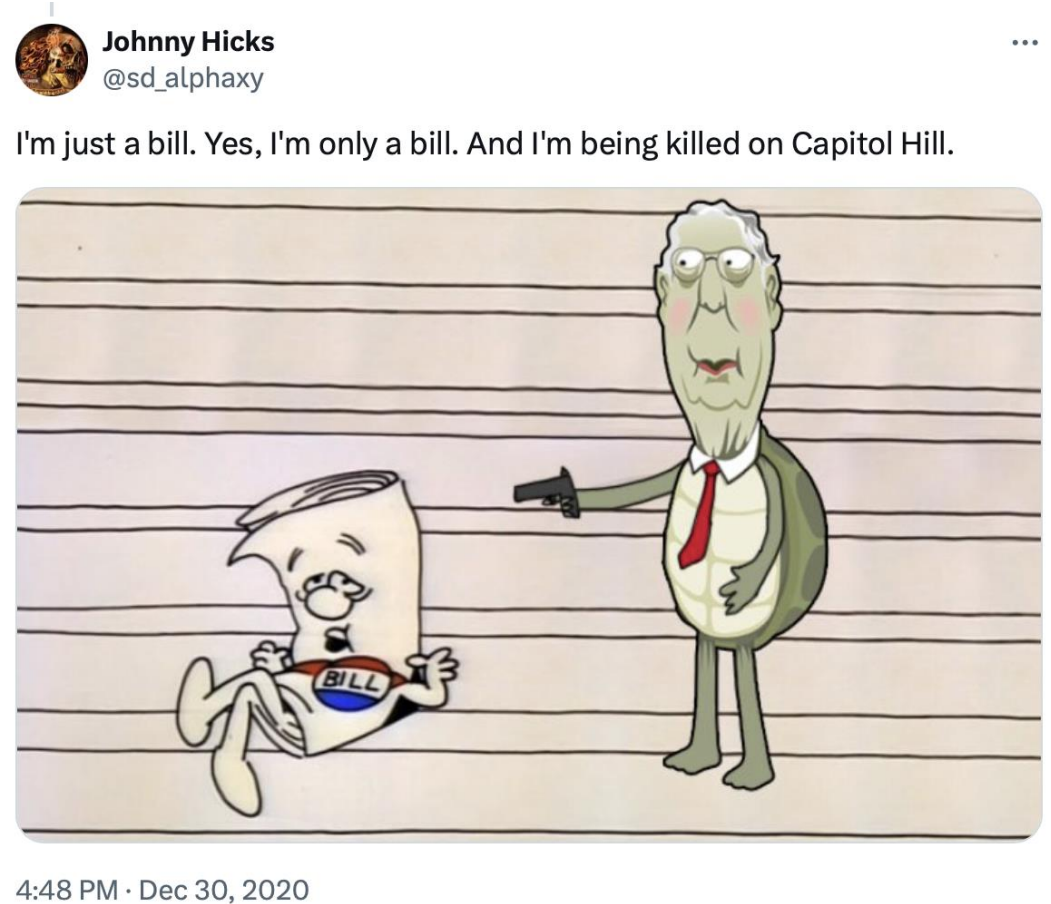
BUSINESS MAR 28, 2025 10:00 AM

Anthropic's Claude Is Good at Poetry—and Bullshitting

Researchers looked inside the chatbot's "brain." The results were surprisingly chilling.

WHAT'S REALLY GOING ON?

- What actually drove the rewrite:
 - Feasibility
 - Industry pressure
 - Federal pressure
 - Unresolved core questions:
 - What is discrimination in ML?
 - Can these systems be explained?
 - Who is responsible?



WHAT'S REALLY GOING ON?

- EU AI Act: ex ante risk governance
- US: ex post + sectoral liability
- Colorado attempted EU-style model, reverted toward U.S. model
- Even EU is now scaling back in the interest of "competitiveness"
- Colorado's story is one of trying to transplant of a European regulatory philosophy into an American institutional environment
- AI policy is being written in a world where neither regulators nor firms can fully understand or control system behavior



<https://share.google/images/oXKqTka1n4UxVP1bM>

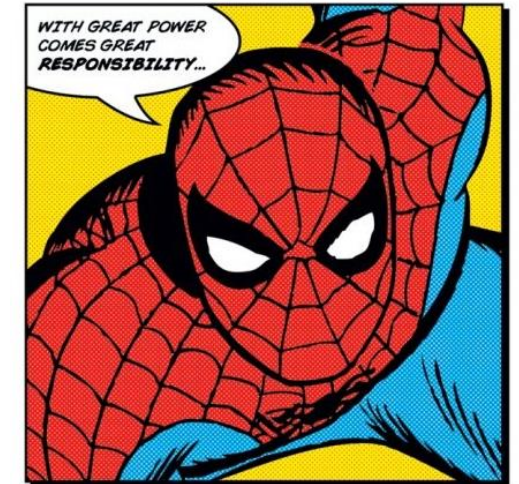
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Regulatory sandboxes with confidentiality (give regulators data for future, enable testing without exposure)
2. Proportional human review (scale with decision impact)
3. Explainability requirements (disclose methods, demonstrate to regulators)



REFLECTIONS

- The Colorado AI Act is a live and ongoing policy experiment that illustrates:
 - Limits of current technical and legal tools
 - Institutional pressures
 - Deep, unresolved disagreements about technology and responsibility
- The Colorado AI Act represents an attempt to impose ex ante responsibility on systems whose behavior cannot be reliably predicted, measured, or controlled. The backlash frames this as a problem with the law, but the deeper problem is the technology itself and the challenges it poses for responsibility.
- The proposed rewrite responds by significantly reducing responsibility while leaving core questions unresolved.
- Surely we can do better than just give up on responsibility altogether. Perhaps the appropriate response is to strengthen responsibility, not weaken it.



TAKE 5 MINUTES TO FORMULATE A QUESTION

- Please fill out the handout with your questions for the Panel Q&A
- We will collect them after 5 minutes

PANEL Q&A

Scrivner/CEAI

AI Policy
Roundtable

April 7, 2026

TABLE DISCUSSIONS

- At your table, collectively select a theme you would like to discuss. Place the theme you chose in the center of the table, so that it is visible.
 - Discuss the question on the theme paper. Write your takeaways on the poster paper provided on your tables.
 - We will collect your poster paper and display it for a gallery walk at the end.
-

TABLE DISCUSSION SHARE-OUT!

- What are your main takeaways?
- Any interesting ideas or thoughts come up?

EXIT SURVEY AND GALLERY WALK

- Please fill out the exit survey and look at what everyone had to say about their chosen theme!
- Survey QR-Code is also available on the paper on every table.

